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Bakhtar News Agency

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Sun rises tomorrow at 5-34 a.m.

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Mosque Shahr-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ajiana Afghan Airlines.

National Assembly Day Celebrated DR. ZAHIR PRAISES HIS MAJESTY'S SUPPORT

KABUL, Sept. 10.—The 32 anniversary of establishment of the Afghan National Assembly was celebrated yesterday. All the deputies of the Assembly's 11th term gathered at Salam Khana Palace at 9 a.m. and then accompanied by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Assembly, proceeded to the mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah, the founder of the Assembly.

His Majesty's Message To Bulgarian President

KABUL, Sept. 10.—A congratulatory telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Mr. Dimitar Ganev, President of the Republic of Bulgaria on the occasion of the Bulgarian National Day.

BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

KABUL, Sept. 10.—The Bulgarian Ambassador at the court of Kabul, held a reception in Kabul Hotel on Saturday night to celebrate the National Day of Bulgaria.

The function was attended by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly, Mr. Ali Mohammad, the First Deputy Prime Minister, certain Cabinet members, high-ranking civil and military officials and members of the diplomatic corps at the Court of Kabul.

(See picture on back page) Czech International Exhibition Opened

KABUL, Sept. 10.—The Brno International Exhibition in Czechoslovakia was opened on Saturday by Mr. Siroky, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and others evinced keen interest in Afghanistans pavilion. Forty-five countries are participating in the exhibition.

Formosan U-2 Plane Over East China Shot Down

TOKYO, Sept. 10, (UPI). The People's Republic of China said today one of its Air Force units shot down a Formosa Air Force U-2 plane yesterday while it was flying over East China on a reconnaissance mission.

A broadcast by Peking radio did not identify the pilot but in Taipei a Formosa Air Force spokesman said the plane was a reconnaissance U-2 on a "routine" flight over the Chinese mainland. The pilot presumably was Chinese.

The brief Peking statement did not say whether the pilot survived.

It was the second U-2 incident within a week. Last Tuesday the Soviet Union charged that a Japanese-based U-2 plane had flown for nine minutes over the southern corner of Sakhalin, a Soviet island north of Japan.

Dr. Zahir delivered a speech on the occasion in which he said: "The 18th of Somboleh is a National Day in Afghanistan's history because it was on this day the House of Representatives was established formally in our country."

He said, "In the history of nations, other peoples have established 'national assemblies' with the price of their blood, but in Afghanistan the great and wise King, His Majesty the late Mohammad Nadir Shah gave this right to the nation on the basis of his desire for the sake of national maturity. The National Assembly was established so that the people whose affairs are conducted through consultations, and in accordance with the Islamic laws and national traditions, may benefit from the House of Representatives and the country's local and foreign affairs executed on the basis of national will through their national Government."

Brilliant Successes
"Similarly the brilliant successes which have been attained during the recent years by the Government in organizing internal affairs and the pursuance of mutual respect with friendly countries, firm foreign policy based on non-alignment and free judgment in international affairs as also considerable developments in the social, economic and educational fields, are all the result of consultations and unanimity of views which emanated from national aspirations and support by the people themselves."

Dr. Zahir hoped that to achieve the goals for a brighter and more advanced life, the National Assembly in the future too would be able to draft and pass more comprehensive laws in accordance with the people's needs and the requirements of the times. The one assurance for a brighter future was the support given by His Majesty the King for the legislative body and the interest shown by the nation for the laws which were being followed by the people with sincerity and respect.

Later, he laid a wreath on the tomb to represent the feelings of appreciation of the Afghan nation. The function ended at 10-30 a.m. with prayers for His Majesty's health, progress and prosperity of Afghanistan.

'STOAR' MEDALS AWARDED

KABUL, Sept. 10.—His Majesty the King has awarded medals of "Stoar", fourth class to Colonel Mohammed Khan, Commandant of the Herat Gendarmerie and Colonel Attaullah Azimi, Police Commandant of Kabul.



Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly delivering his speech at the Mausoleum of His Majesty Late King Mohammad Nadir Shah, the founder of the National Assembly, on the occasion of National Assembly Day.

Anti-Islamic Policy Of Pakistan Criticized

KABUL, Sept. 10.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that a large meeting was held on August 24, in Nowshar, which was attended by leaders, learned personalities, literary figures and thousands of the inhabitants of the area.

In a prolonged speech Maulana Ghulam Ghaus Hazarawi severely criticized the anti-Islamic policy of the Pakistan Government and invited the people to rise against the non-Islamic activities of the Pakistan Government and safeguard their religion.

Brilliant Successes
Similarly he demanded that the Government of Pakistan should immediately release Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and other Pakhtunistani leaders in Pakistani jails.

A large jirga was held on August 23 at Bakhshali under the leadership of Mr. Amirzada, says a report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan. About 20,000 people participated in the jirga. Important speeches were delivered by national leaders at this jirga in which they severely criticized the colonialistic policy of the Government of Pakistan. The jirga demanded the unconditional release of all Pakhtunistani political prisoners and compensation for their property.

Land Reform After General Elections BEN BELLA'S ASSURANCE TO ALGERIANS

ALGIERS, Sept. 10, (Reuter).—The Algerian Vice-Premier, Mr. Ben Bella, told cheering crowds here last night that the Political Bureau had triumphed through the people.

He told the crowd of 25,000 Bella was mobbed and police and cheering Moslems: "After the troops desperately struggled to general elections our first and keep the crowds off but were foremost task will be to go ahead themselves overpowered."

Later there were giant traffic jams in the city when over 300 lorries and trucks began taking the troops into barracks through the heart of Algiers.

But long into the evening the streets echoed with joyful shouts of Long Live Ben Bella.

Udall Impressed
By Soviet

Power Development
NEW YORK, Sept. 10, (Reuter).—Mr. Stewart Udall, the Secretary of the Interior, returned here yesterday from a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union in which he toured power plants and met the Premier, Mr. Khrushchev. He told reporters at Idlewild airport he was impressed with Soviet strides in development of power resources and transmission, commenting that they placed their electrical power development second only to defence.

He appealed to the people to oppose with all their strength thefts, kidnapping and exactions which had been frequent in Algiers in the past, and to support the military and police authorities in safeguarding order and security in the capital.

Almost 4,000 heavily armed troops stood in dense rows on the stadium ground with their machine-guns, bazookas and guns facing Mr. Ben Bella and Colonel Boumadieune.

When he left later Mr. Ben

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 10, 1962

AFGHAN RED
CRESCENT

The Central Committee of the Afghan Red Crescent General Assembly at its meeting last Thursday in addition to adopting the annual budget for the organization reviewed the activities of the Society over the past years.

That the Society has carried out a successful mission in Afghanistan and, also within its limitations, in other countries in times of distress and calamities cannot be denied. The success of such humanitarian organizations can be judged in two ways. First, to what extent have they been able to execute their duties and obligations particularly in times of distress. Secondly, whether they have a sound financial base for achieving their goals.

There is no doubt that the organization to which Afghans have donated most is the Red Crescent. And in stimulating the continuation of these donations over many years the role played by the Press has to be particularly mentioned. For, although sometimes it has been a burdensome job, the Press has given credit to the people donating to the Society, which has surely been an effective factor in collecting funds.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society has so far opened many branches in various parts of the country. These agencies in addition to the help they can offer in collecting further funds for the Society have proved to be effective in helping the needy in remote parts of the country. What is perhaps needed is the establishment of effective and speedy communications in remote regions of the country at times when there are natural calamities. While the Press is able to inform about such events, the fact that the Red Crescent has to reach the scene quickly is of utmost importance.

But we are sure steps will be taken in this direction. It

NEED OF FOR U.N. REVISION CHARTER

By WAKIBEEN

That laws are infallible and specially they can remain effective and cure the ills of a society, once they are proclaimed, has been a point of discussion for thousands of years. The conservative point of view has been that laws, once issued, are fixed and unchangeable, since they are envisaged and made by people who were farsighted and whose knowledge of human nature and mechanics of a society was one that could work throughout the ages.

This point of view has been challenged by a more pragmatic school of thought maintaining that progressive ideas in social, economic and political developments could not be resolved without new jurisprudence worked out from time to time on the basis of the needs and the requirements of a particular society. The law thus has to accept a modified character.

The discussion now going on in the United Nations about the revision of that organization's Charter boils down to this very controversy which has existed throughout the ages since man for the first time has been able to bring his activities under some kind of discipline. These changes are called for in the working procedures in the United Nations three main organs, the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Social and Economic Council.

U.N. Charter

The United Nations, though a continuation of the old League of Nations, was first envisaged in 1941, when the "Allies" were fighting the "Axis" powers. The Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France are the countries mainly responsible for what was being included in the Charter.

SCIENTISTS' ANSWERS TO DISARM PROBLEMS

Scientists from 35 countries, assembled at the tenth Pugwash Conference in London on science and international problems, have declared that the problems of disarmament can be solved says TASS.

"Our chief concern," says a statement adopted at the conference, "is to prevent war and to relieve humanity of the fearful anxieties and the grave economic burdens caused by the arms race." The scientists point out that war must be eliminated from the life of mankind. General and complete disarmament, with effective means of preserving international security, is the most urgent issue in world affairs, they declare.

Disarmament and a stable peace are essential conditions for making a new society in which poverty could be abolished. The prospect of such a world is no longer Utopian.

The statement points out that the conference has concentrated attention on the problems of disarmament, specifically, the steps by which disarmament could be achieved and measures to ensure the confidence and security during the process, the measures needed to keep the peace in a disarmed

must be said that the Afghan Red Crescent is today a strong humanitarian organization in the country and can meet any demand made on it.

ter of the United Nations. These States were later joined by 47 other countries who participated in the San Francisco Conference held from April 25 to June 26, 1945. The governing treaty, called the United Nations Charter, was drafted during this conference and was signed on June 26 and ratified on October 24, 1945. During the seventeen years that have elapsed the membership of the United Nations has more than doubled. The majority of the nations who have joined in the United Nations have been those who have recently gained their independence. The United Nations, since it was envisaged during the years when war and hostility dominated the world, was essentially a product of the ideas mainly shaped on the basis of forming a united front against the enemy of the time. It was for this very reason that until only a few years ago its most powerful and ruling organ was the Security Council, a chamber in which the Big Five of the time (though now there is only the Big Four, since the true China is not represented) had the decisive say in the destiny of the rest of the world.

The importance of the Economic and Social Council and then the General Assembly came about only a few years ago when there was an increase in the membership of the world organization and the majority of these new members were those who had a different concept about the international affairs and had indeed problems which were not experienced by nations who were instrumental in drafting the governing treaty of the United Nations. That the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council, to its peace-keeping mission has also humanitarian obligations. This has increased the importance of the Economic and Social Council in the past few years, since the number of newly-independent countries, all developing, has increased. The fact that on a council which is mainly established for the welfare of such nations they are not represented adequately, is a matter which cannot be ignored any longer.

Times are changing and along with it conditions are changing too. Thus for the very cause for which the United Nations was created, it is necessary to alter the mechanics of that organization.

The same issue of the paper devoted full page to education. One of the articles appearing on this page discusses the physiological and psychological aspects of stammering. A report about the Avicenna School in Kabul reveals that the school runs 38 classes with a registration of over 1,400 students.

Yesterday was the 32 anniversary of the establishment of the Afghan National Assembly. Both Islah and Anis carried editorials, news about the day's ceremonies and pictures of His Majesty the King Mohammad Nadir Shah Shaheed, as the Assembly's founder.

Radio Kabul in its commentary on Saturday said: To the extent that humans have advanced in the field of armament production and perfected devices of destruction, their anxiety to prevent world wars and ban the use of such weapons in the world also grew. The human mind was, therefore, preoccupied with the thought of developing methods of nullifying the power contained in modern weapons instead of procuring new ones. The endeavours of the United Nations, the conferences which were held by the representatives of the Great Powers with the advice of the world organization, and finally the direct contacts established between the Great Powers, have been directed solely towards the attainment of the ideal of general and complete disarmament and the banning of nuclear tests in the light of the long strides taken by the armaments industry. These endeavours have succeeded to some extent and the atomic tests have been halted at irregular intervals. Similarly, efforts to bring about

"Black Boxes" Their plan for checking nuclear tests is that automatic seismic stations, described as "black boxes," sealed by an international authority, should be placed in agreed numbers in host nations. The international authority would seal them in such a way that any tampering could easily be discovered.

The scientists, in an agreed statement, said the stations would not endanger the security of any country.

Professor I.E. Tamm, of the Soviet Union, said the boxes would be returned by the host nations regularly to the international authority for checking. "So without stepping on the soil of the host country you could obtain information of certainty," he said.

It was decided to hold next

(Contd. on page 4)

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The Daily Anis of Thursday devoted its editorial to the Bulgarian National Day anniversary. After giving the country's geographical boundaries and background information about the Bulgarian history, people and economy the editorial goes on to say that during the past few years and specially since 1944 when the country was declared a 'People's Republic', many economic advances have been noticed in Bulgaria. The people of Bulgaria celebrate September 9 as their National Day, because it was on this day that the country became a republic. According to official statistics Bulgaria has made noticeable progress in steel and power production and industries.

Afghanistan and Bulgaria have established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level and have signed an agreement for the exchange of goods for the further development of relations between the two countries. In the cultural field and for the better introduction of the people of Bulgaria to the people of Afghanistan, continues the editorial, an exhibition of photographs depicting various aspects of Bulgarian people's life has been opened in Kabul. A similar exhibition presenting the social and economic advances in Afghanistan will soon be opened near Sofia. After referring to the fact that certain Bulgarian papers have observed Afghanistan's National Day the paper concludes by congratulating the people of Bulgaria on this auspicious occasion and expresses the hope for the country's greater progress and prosperity in the future.

Education

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(Contd. on page 4)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

MONDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:30 GMT
on 19 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:07;
Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Weekly Press Review" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14:00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.
News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on Pakhtunistan 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

German Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:30-12:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:
7:45-8:00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.
5:00-5:30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11:00-11:55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.
9:00-9:45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.



TUESDAY

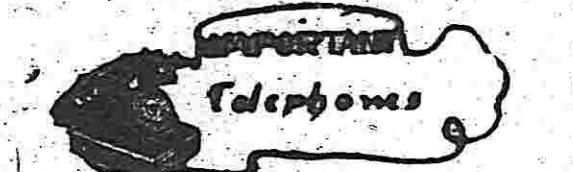
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30.
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.
Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 19:10.
Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 17:10.

T.M.A.
From Europe and Beirut, Kabul via Teheran at 12:00.

AEROFLOT:
ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 a.m. Arr. 5:50.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20159-24041.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.
Airport ... 22318.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



Maiwand: Phone No. 20580
Watan: Phone No. 20587
Sufizada: Phone No. 21026
Parsa: Phone No. 22326
Ahmad Shah Baba: Phone No. 24232
Hashimi: Phone No. 20507
Phone No. 20589



Mr. Manubhai Shah, Indian Minister of State for International Trade and leader of the Indian trade delegation now in Afghanistan, (third from left) arrived in Kabul yesterday afternoon. He was received at the airport by Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sherzad, the Minister of Commerce (second from left) some members of the Ministry of Commerce, Mr. J. N. Dhamija, the Indian Ambassador (extreme right) and Indian Embassy officials. Members of the delegation, who already arrived in Kabul, have so far held a series of talks with the delegation of the Afghan Ministry of Commerce.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM RIVER PROJECTS

By ENGINEER GHULAM GHAS

Ever since the early history of human Society river waters have been of concern in the growth of economies. Human habitation, expansion of cities and towns and the development of farmlands have occurred in the vicinity of rivers, resulting in the obvious influence of rivers upon the problems of socio-economic nature in Society. Such influences have been a matter of concern to intelligent citizens throughout the ages.

Having realized this the government organizations in Afghanistan have made efforts to utilize river waters. Hydro-electric and irrigation projects have been planned. The rivers Amu, Helmand, Harirod, and Kabul had in ancient time conferred social and economic benefits on people in this part of the world. These rivers produced valleys and fertile plains that were the cradle of early civilization of Bakhtar.

A historical analysis of the psychology and evolution of society in this part of the world shows that these four rivers had considerable influence on many phases of human activities.

Agriculture, commerce, social life, politics and wars have been influenced by the natural geography of rivers and the lofty mountains. Any remarkable change into nature and environment of the lands in this nation has demonstrated its effects on the economic, social and political affairs of its inhabitants. In the not too remote a period of history the devastation of the irrigation system by Changeiz had a substantial part in changing the agricultural and urban densities in north and west Afghanistan. During the glorious days of the Ghaznavids and Durranis the prevalence of economic injustice was considerably eliminated among the common man as a result of utilization of the abundance of water from the Band-e-Sultan, Kabul and Helmand rivers.

In contemporary Afghanistan

the Government, realizing that the traditional economic foundation of the nation has been land and water is planning an abundance of water to serve the growth of a prosperous economy. In conformity with this, the stream-flow measurements are being made on the Kabul river regimen, Helmand and several other river regimens all through the country. The survey of the nation's river-flows, followed by the planning and building of its river construction projects, has been undertaken by the Government. The ultimate goal is to fulfil in Afghanistan the terms of the productivity of land and power.

Useful Data
Much useful data about the Kabul river system is obtained through actual survey and measurements. These are to be analysed and used when river construction works are created or expanded on the Kabul river system.

Such measurements have been regularly obtained from the Kabul river flow at 14 gaging stations on the river and its tributaries. The Water Economic Survey Mission (Deutsches Wissenschaftsgruppe) from the Federal Republic of Germany has been in charge of the Kabul river-flow measurements during the past three years. Stream-flow measurements is a branch of the science of hydro-meteorology. But the science is not as exact as the science of physics. The flow of the rivers depends on precipitation, thawing temperatures and many other conditions of nature. In river-flow predictions it is not always possible to set up an expert, vary one factor at a time, and study of consequences. Stream-flow have to contend with such variations as nature may offer, and these variations are self as clear-cut as to permit the establishment of well defined relationships between cause and effect. The facilities of other Sciences, such as meteorology,

geology, mathematics and hydrology have, to a considerable extent, made it possible to predict seasonal discharge of the rivers. On the basis of dependable quantitative forecasts, the engineers can plan ahead for the river-flow from future precipitation and thereby accomplish better control of floods and a greater measure of conservation and utilization of water. For example, water already in storage may be used for power production or other uses and be replaced by run-off from future precipitation. To accomplish this the science of hydro-meteorology plays an important part.

Rain Gauge Stations
A comprehensive network of rain and stream gauging stations are established. Hydro-climatic detection and forecasting becomes the means of effective stream-flood predictions. The volume of water expected to run-off from each water contributing area is estimated on the basis of reports of snow surveys and rains that have actually fallen. The estimation of run-off from snows and rains that have already fallen and that which is to be expected, is translated into stream-flows throughout the water-shed and becomes a basis for determination of how a stream in a reservoir shall be operated to accommodate the run-off of waters and thaws actually on the ground and that which is yet in the clouds.

Inasmuch as the stream-flows are interdependent on the hydro-climatology it can be assumed that the effective functions of the Department of hydrometry and meteorology is a must if co-ordination is desired between the analysis of precipitation. This would serve the best interests of control, conservation and utilization of waters in a river system. The Kabul River loses much in volume through vegetation and through

Then he started mumbling the following argument, to which I listened in a non-committal manner. "When Gibran says about marriage: 'You shall be together when the white wings of death scatter your days', he gives me a feeling of claustrophobia. The very thought of death makes me shudder and to think myself trapped in her (referring to his wife) cage to the last moment, invariably makes me think of getting a divorce. And yet when he develops on the subject by saying: 'But let there be spaces in your togetherness, and let the winds of the heavens dance between you. Love one another, but make not a bond of love, let it rather be a moving sea between the shores of your souls. Fill each other's cup but drink not from one cup. Sing and dance together and be joyous, but let each one of you be alone, even as the strings of lute are alone though they quiver with the same music. Give your hearts, but not into each other's hearts. For only the hand of life keeping. For only the pillars of the temple stand apart, and the oak tree and the cypress grow not in each other's shadow.'

"You see," he went on, "There are passages when you can't make out Gibran. He seems to be presenting an ideal situation, which if it could be attained in reality, will make a lifetime of marriage look like the great edifice of a magnificent love imbued with freedom, culture, tenderness and emotions truly becoming of human beings. But in advocating this ideal Gibran obviously is talking to a select audience which has already conquered the baser human instincts of aggressiveness, possessiveness, jealousy and above all suspicion — a weakness man

Being a holiday the shop was rather packed and all the three barbers busy trying to dispense with the heads in their hands. I had to wait for my turn. From the limited number of old issues of European magazines and some books at the shop, I picked a booklet entitled "The Prophet", by Khalil Gibran. I was glancing through it when my eyes fell on these words: "You were born together, and together you shall be forever more." My attention at this time was drawn by a familiar voice. It was old Ahmad just vacating his seat for the next victim.

He sat next to me and murmured, "Damn Butchers", and then said: "That book you have got is actually mine, but I don't mind your reading it. Ah! that is just the page I was reading before falling into the barber's chair. Do you know that Gibran is a writer whom you can neither agree nor disagree with? You feel you can neither lead nor follow him."

"Why?" I said casually, for as he himself is magniloquent and as such not very comfortable for a hurried man, but this time I didn't mind because I was waiting anyway.

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(Contd. on Page 4)

An Old Man's Tale

By ECHO

Last time I wrote in this series was about an old friend of mine who was thinking of getting a divorce at the age of 70. That was during Jeshan and I happened to see him again yesterday in a barber's shop. For convenience's sake I shall refer to him as "Ahmad" from now on.

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"Why?" I said casually, for as he himself is magniloquent and as such not very comfortable for a hurried man, but this time I didn't mind because I was waiting anyway.

Then he started mumbling the following argument, to which I listened in a non-committal manner. "When Gibran says about marriage: 'You shall be together when the white wings of death scatter your days', he gives me a feeling of claustrophobia. The very thought of death makes me shudder and to think myself trapped in her (referring to his wife) cage to the last moment, invariably makes me think of getting a divorce. And yet when he develops on the subject by saying: 'But let there be spaces in your togetherness, and let the winds of the heavens dance between you. Love one another, but make not a bond of love, let it rather be a moving sea between the shores of your souls. Fill each other's cup but drink not from one cup. Sing and dance together and be joyous, but let each one of you be alone, even as the strings of lute are alone though they quiver with the same music. Give your hearts, but not into each other's hearts. For only the hand of life keeping. For only the pillars of the temple stand apart, and the oak tree and the cypress grow not in each other's shadow.'

"You see," he went on, "There are passages when you can't make out Gibran. He seems to be presenting an ideal situation, which if it could be attained in reality, will make a lifetime of marriage look like the great edifice of a magnificent love imbued with freedom, culture, tenderness and emotions truly becoming of human beings. But in advocating this ideal Gibran obviously is talking to a select audience which has already conquered the baser human instincts of aggressiveness, possessiveness, jealousy and above all suspicion — a weakness man

(Contd. on Page 4)

New Teachers' Training School For Farah

FARAH, Sept. 10.—A function was held at the Saloon of Abunaser Farahi High School recently to mark the opening of a new Teachers' Training School in the capital of Farah. It was attended by Mr. Hatif, the Acting Chief Commissioner, departmental heads and dignitaries of the province.

Mr. Hatif spoke about the ever-increasing development in the field of education before inaugurating the school. Afterwards Mr. Shamsuddin Matine, the Provincial Director of Education in Farah, spoke about the organization, the system of boarding and other facilities in the school. Later, the Chief Commissioner and some of the officials inspected the dining rooms, library and classes in the school.

Students for the teachers training school are recruited from primary school graduates in the province.

NICKLAUS' NEW GOLF VICTORY

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 10. (Reuter).—Jack Nicklaus, U.S. open champion yesterday won the \$ 50,000 first prize in the three-cornered world series of golf champions here, with a one-under par final round of 69.

He beat Reynold Palmer, U.S. masters and British open champion and South African Gary Player, the P.G.A. title-holder who shared the remaining prize-money of \$ 25,000.

The 22-year-old Nicklaus had a four-under par 66 in the first round of the 36-hole match on Saturday, at the Firestone Country Club course. His steady playing yesterday brought his match total to 135.

Palmer who had a brilliant record-equalling 65 on Saturday slumped yesterday and turned in a 74 for a total of 139. Player had a 70 yesterday, also for a match total of 139.

INCREASE IN WOOL EXPORT

KABUL, Sept. 10.—The wool Export Company has shipped 3,840 tons of wool to foreign countries. A company official said that about 500 tons of this wool came from Herat. He added that nearly 1,500 tons of wool would be exported from Kandahar and Herat and another 1,840 tons from Mazar province during the next three months. The company's export this year exceeded the figure of the previous year by 840 tons. The official added that over seven million Afghans had been advanced to wool producers.

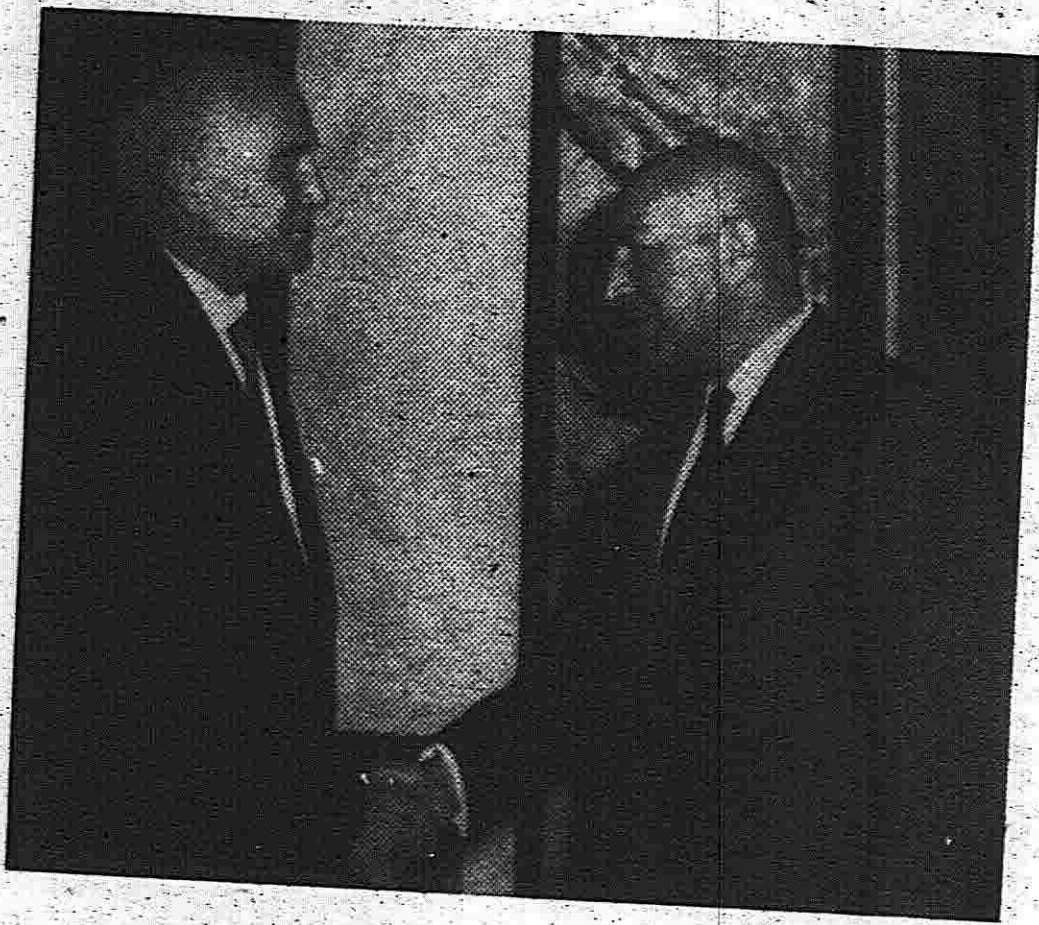
The company is operating with a capital of over 60 million Afghans and has agencies in Kandahar, Herat, Maimana, Sare-pul, Mazar, and Kunduz.

DE GAULLE BACK IN PARIS

PARIS, Sept. 10. (DPA).—President de Gaulle returned here last night from his six-day State visit to West Germany.

Strict security measures had been taken at the airport and along the road to the city where 500 riot police, gendarmes and security officials were on duty.

Before their departure from Stuttgart, Gen. de Gaulle and his wife had been accompanied to the airport by the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, and the Prime Minister, Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger of Baden-Wueaunovberg province. Policemen holding torchlights had flanked the way to the plane.



The Prime Minister, Sar dar Mohammed Daoud, greeting Mr. Lazar-Tochkov, the Bulgarian Ambassador, at the Bulgarian National Day reception in Kabul Hotel on Saturday.

New Effort For Co-Operation In Space Research

NEW YORK, Sept. 10. (Reuter).—A new effort to extend the areas of peaceful co-operation in space research will be made by delegates from 28 Governments who meet here today.

RIVER PROJECTS

(Contd. from page 3).

The variety of geologic structures between the Unei pass and its confluence with the Logar river. During the late summer all along most of its course it is subjected to further drainage from lack of thaws and from the cloudless skies. In spite of this the Kabul river is a great gift of nature to the peoples of this region. The dynamism of the nation's economy is concentrated around the course of the Kabul river system. It is a generating source of over 50 % of the nation's hydro-power output. It is due to this significance that the Government is building numerous projects on the Kabul river system, and is therefore following up continuous comprehensive flow measurements of this river.

Various river construction projects, some of them of multipurpose nature have been built and several others are being processed on a number of river regimens in Afghanistan. Those on the Amu, Kabul Helmand & Arghandab are representative of the majority. Also river flow measurements of these rivers are being performed in an ever expanding precision.

To sum up it is destined to build up, through the combined efforts of the Government, the people and foreign assistance, the socio-economic foundation of Afghanistan on the wiser development of the nation's river projects and other natural and human resources. This is the cherished desire to be fulfilled and ever expanded in accordance with the interests of progressive Afghanistan.

Pugwash Conference

(Contd. from Page 2)

year's Pugwash conference in India. The conference recommended that another conference on the role of the smaller Powers in achieving the goal of disarmament should be held in Yugoslavia next year.

Earl Russell was elected Chairman of the 14-member Continuing Committee of the conference.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

a general disarmament are also continuing. Among these international activities is included the Pugwash Conference, which was held for the first time under the sponsorship of a Canadian financier at a town called Pugwash: the 10th session of this conference ended in London on Friday. The main purpose of this conference, which has been held in various parts of the world under its original title, is to bring about a closer understanding between the various Powers, discover ways of achieving a general and complete disarmament, ban atomic tests, exchange scientific information between scientists in various countries and to explore the possibility of settling international disputes by amicable means.

Useful Decisions

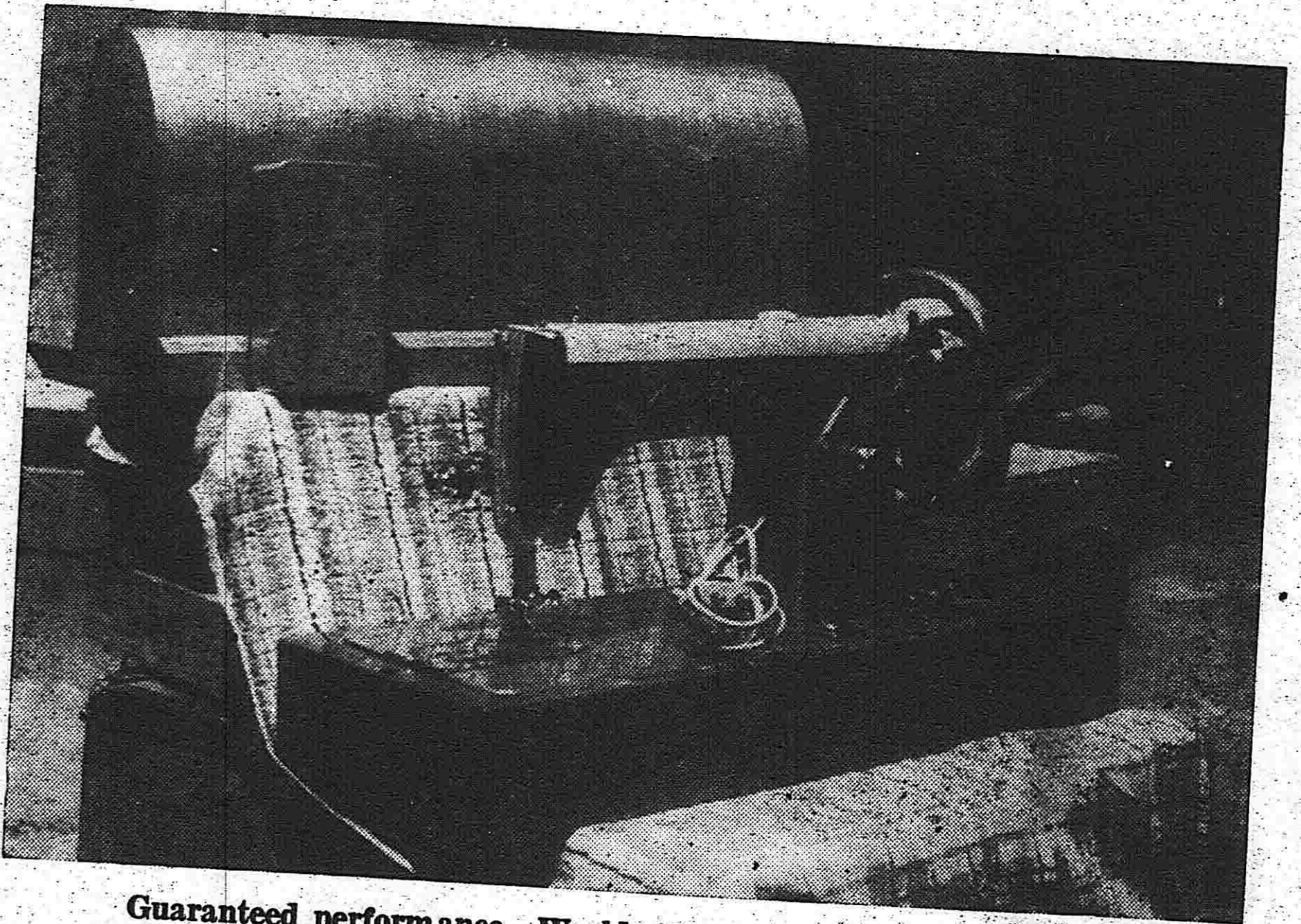
The communiqués issued by the Pugwash conference at different times have been devoted to these ideals, which are designed to strengthen the efforts of the United Nations for peace. The latest session of the Pugwash Conference, ended in London on Friday, the decisions taken at this conference seem useful in so far as the methods developed by the Powers to detect nuclear tests are concerned. Two hundred scientists from 35 countries were brought together at this Conference in London. A plan is reported to have been formulated to detect secret atomic tests. For this purpose the Conference recommended the use of automatic stations, called "Black Boxes", which would be sealed by competent international organizations and installed at different points; these boxes would be opened at a time when there is a likelihood of an atomic test or tests having been carried out. The conference has stressed the fact that these stations would in no way endanger the security of the countries involved. The conference also decided to hold its next session in India where the role of the smaller countries in the struggle for disarmament will be discussed.

The committee is expected to discuss matters over which the two countries are now particularly at odds. These includes nuclear testing in the upper atmosphere and stratosphere, the use of camera-equipped "spy" satellites—and private ownership of communications satellites, like Telstar which the U.S.S.R. maintains should be operated only by national Governments.

The committee will have before it a proposal by the World Meteorological Organization recommending the establishment of a "world weather watch" using data from meteorological satellites, together with a network of weather observer stations.

We hope that the plan formulated and decisions passed by the Pugwash conference would prove another effective and useful step towards the elimination of international tensions through the solution of the disarmament issue and the banning of atomic tests. We also hope that by this means the age-old desire of humanity for a calm and peaceful world would be realized.

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PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30 p.m. Iranian film **AHUNG-E-DEHKADA**; starring: Majeed Muhseni and Azar Sheewa.

At 8 and 10 p.m. American film **THE SHEEP MAN**; starring: Glenn Ford and Shirley MacLaine.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN HAWKS**; starring: Robert Taylor and Nicole Maurey.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **MARGORIE MORNING STAR**; starring: Gene Kelley and Natalie Wood.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **PRODIGAL**; starring: Lana Turner and Edmund Purdom.

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AN OLD MAN'S TALE

(Contd. from page 3).

might pay for in a big way." At this time the barber said "next one, please," and I began to realize afterwards what Ahmad meant by "Damn Butchers". By the time I finished he had gone without even saying good-by. But then that is what Ali is like. I am sure you don't mind him, if you knew him as well as I do. I find Ali a very interesting character. In this series you'll get to know Ahmad better.

solution of the disarmament issue and the banning of atomic tests. We also hope that by this means the age-old desire of humanity for a calm and peaceful world would be realized.